PRINCIPAL AGE IN TO MAKET

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Expected Revelations from Miss Dix.

THE TREATY WITH NICARAGUA.

Debate on the Veto in the Senate.

Interesting Discussion in the House

on Mormon Polygamy.

MON-ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

die., de., die.

From Washington.

DOUBTS ABOUT THE NEBRASKA BILL—THE VETO AND MISS DIX'S REVELATIONS—THE HOMESTEAD BILL— DEPARTURE OF SENATOR GWIN—THE PACIFIC RAIL-HOAP—THE TREATY WITH NICARAGUA—THE JAPAN

The chances of getting at the Nebraska bill next week are by no means brilliant. That the administration is desirous of baving the question up is evidenced by the fact that all sorts of personal influence is being brought to bear to induce members to consent to lay aside all other basiness on Monday, so as to take the bill up. But still difficulties are increasing, and unless a favorable change takes place, there is no prospect of Mr Richardson's success. The President's voto will doubtless be sustained. Miss Dix, it is said, threatens to make a publication at owing that the President had declared him-self in favor of her bill.

An impression prevails that the Homestead bill is dead Senate; but the President's friends assert he would not veto that measure, and this may have the effect of reviving and passing it. The prospect, however, is, that it will not be reached this session. Mr. Gwin leaves for California in about two weeks, to be absent the remainder of the year.

Pacific Railroad stock is down. Mr. Borland's treaty

will not be sent to the Senate, principally because it con-tains a provision making an alliance, offensive and defensive, with Nicaragua, after the manner of the Hise convention. But negotiations are now going on here between Mr. Marcy and Mr. Marcoleta, for a new treaty, which will avoid the errors Mr. Borland appears to have

modore Perry at the Navy Department, but the govern-ment have received advices, deemed of a reliable characroborating the news of the Russians having suc coeded in effecting a treaty with Japan.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, May 4, 1854.

Mr. SEWARD, (free soil) of N. Y., presented remon and also of citizens of New York, against the repeal of the Missouri compromise.

Mr. Chare, (free soil) of Ohio, presented a similar peti-

SPIRITUAL MANIFESTATIONS. ens of Missouri and Wisconsin on the subject of manifestations. He said that he had great reset for the right of petition, and presented this; but desired to express no opinion on its merits. Like the e presented by the Senator from Illinois, it asked for

Mr. Breid.

Mr. Bril. (whig) of Tenn., offered a resolution calling for information as to the stocks and securities redeemed by the Treasury since March, 1883. Adopted.

REPORT OF THE DESCRIPTION OF THE MINT.

Mr. BRODHMAD. (dem.) of Fa., moved the printing of additional copies of the reports of the Director of the liint. Agreed to.

additional copies of the reports of the Director of the Mint. Agreed to.

Was taken up, and the motion to print ten thousand extra copies agreed to.

Mr. Gwin, (dem.) of Cal., moved a postponement of the subject till Monday week.

Mr. Sumu is desired the bill to be postponed for a longer day, any Monday two weeks. For one, he was opposed to any action on this measure until the Homestead bill was finally disposed of by Congress—the matter was most important and action on it had been most unjustly delayed. He was glad that the whole subject of public lands was brought before Congress, because now there might be some permanent policy recognized and established.

Mr. Part, (dem.) of Md., said that if the Senator could tell the Senate authoritatively that the President would veto the Homestead bill, there would be some force in his argument, but if he could not, why delay action on this bill?

Mr. Sumans said he had no information as to what were

is his argument, but if he could not, why dealy action
on this bill?
"Mr. Sum ns said he had no information as to what were
the President's views on the Homestead bill. He had too
much respect for the President to ask him his opinion
on it, and he was sure the President would regard it as
an insult to be asked what he would, or would not do
with any act pending before Congress.

Mr. Howrer, (dem.) of Va., said he never knew an instance where the consideration of a bill returned vetoed
by the President had been postponed for such a period
as was now named. He thought the Senate ought to act on
it without delay. It ought not to be postponed beyond
Monday.

as was now named. He thought the Senate ought to act on it without delay. It ought not to be postponed beyond Monday.

Mr. Chars. (free soil) of Ohlo, said the usual course in cases of veloces was to proceed immediately to assign a day for the consideration of the bill, and then on that day dispose of it. He offered a resolution fixing—day for its consideration; but hoped the blank would be filled with Monday next.

Mr. Bayarn. (dem.) of Del., said action on a bill returned by the President ought not to be delayed. He hoped it would be fixed for Monday.

Mr. Erodherad. (dem.) of Pa., hoped it would be considered now, or postponed until Monday week.

Mr. Wainer, (dem.) of Wis., agreed with Mr. Shields, that this bill should be postponed until after the Home stend bill was finally disposed of.

Mr. Barcen, (whig) of N. C., argued to show that the reals had not been to consider immediately bills veloed by the President.

Mr. Dawson, (whig) of Ga., said if he knew the object sought by those who desired he bill postponed, he would now more clearly how to act. If it was true, as the Serate generally seemed to understand, that this veto measage does not apply to the Homestead, he would have no objection to postponing this subject.

Mr. Barcenan—It does not apply to the Hemestead.

Mr. Whilles—That is what we want to find out.

Mr. Dawson—It any one in the confidence of the author of this measage can say that in writing it he intended to establish a principle which would exclude his approval of the Homestead bill.

Mr. Dawson—There is one who thinks the veto example and a subject to the Homestead bill.

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way of the Facific Railroa, d bill—a bill of the highest pos-sible interest, and one white, h was in no way affected by the veto. He accepted Mr. t. "hase's motion in lieu of his own."

. Smmrs moved to fill the blank with Monday two

Mr. Smmrs moved to fill the blank with Monday two weeks.

Mr. Brill, (whig.) of Tenn., said if the object in post. pening this bill for two weeks was that the Homestead bill could be passed, and the President's op, 'olion of it obtained, that object could not be accomplish. ', for there was no hope that the Homestead bill could be, assed in that time.

Mr. Clayrox, (whig.) of Del., thought the best co. "ree was the usual course in such cases, and that was to pa, occed, without unnecessary delay, to consider the message and dispose of the bill. That course would be morp respectful to the President.

Mr. Doogs, (dem.) of lowa, was in favor of considering the bill now. He desired to return the President his warmest thanks for his veto message. He believed it to be right in every word, sentence, and particular. He believed the President would have been false to his principles and his partly had he done otherwise than veto the bill. He would have been false to the resolutions of the convention which nominated him, wherein was declared the firm abhorrence of the democratic party to any distribution of the proceeds of the public lands; and this bill provided for such distribution in its worst form. It distributes hand scrip and paper money, like the cell French assignats, among the sovereign States of the Union. The Senator from Verment yesterlay speke of unclean legislation, of corrupt means to obtein grants of land to new States for railreads. He called upon that Senator now, to rise in his place, and if he knew of any such proceedings, to disclose the corruption in all its length and breadth, and to its fullest earnt.

his place, and if he knew of any such proceedings, to discless the corruption in all its length and breadth, and to its fullest extent.

Mr. Foot, (whig.) of Vt., said he had used no such language as had been attributed to him. When his remarks were published, the Senator could see he had entirely misapprehended their purport.

Mr. Pottes was rejuiced to hear the disclaimer. The Senator had been misunderstood by several. The Senator had been considered a bill for a similar object. The bill was then so framed that it would allow New York to select and own for the heart of Lowa, or some other land State, an extent of land equal to the sera of ten large counties. The bill was defeated then Then came Pennett's Land bill, another measure of equal injunctic and outrage to the rights of the States. This yet would stop that measure. This bill, as it passed, gave the States ten millions of series, of paper trash, covered over with pictures, and these were to be circulated and passed about among speculators and stock jobbers for years to come. Had it become a law, it would have led to speculation and frauds of which its friends had no adequate connection. It granted to the States ten millions of acres, or scrip to that amount, and then dictaiced to the States the manner in which they should dispose of them for that purpose, and how they should account for their processing. What right and authority had Congress to dictate nays such terms to a sovereign State? How could it enforce its condition if the States disregarded them? Congress, on one occasion, had presumed to dictaic to the States that their members of Congress should be elected by districts, and not by general ticket. That act several State

the Homestead bill, the whole subject could be discussed and determined.

Mr. Paitr, (dem.) of Ia., was in favor of postponing the subject until Monday next, and no longer. He believed this bill to be unconstitutional, because by it Congress usurps the power to direct the States as to the manner and objects to which shall be applied the proceeds of the public lands it grants them. It is equally unconstitutional, because it requires the State to account to Congress, as the master, for the funds it may receive for the lands. It ought also to be vetoed because it as ammes to Congress, he right and power to become the general almoner to the poor and necestitous in the States, a power only to be exercised by the States themselves.

Mr. Weiller was in favor of considering the bill now, at once. Why talk of postponing its consideration, and debate it at the same time? He strongly approved of the veto. He had voted most reluctantly against the bill, lis heart prompted him to vote for it, but his duty to the consilitation forbade him doing so. This bill required two-thirds of the Senate to pass it—no man believed it couls receive anything like that vote. Why, then, postpone the consideration of a bill which it is known cannot be passed. A friend of his, who was well informed as to the fact, assured him that in a full Senate there would be thirty-one votes against the bill. Why then postpone acting on it? He had herestofore been led away by the Senator from North Carolina, and had

Losi-Yeas 20, nays 22, as follows:
Yras.— Messrs Bell, Bright, Chase, Dawson, Dixon,
Dodge of lows. Douglas, Foote, Geyer, Gwin, James, Jones
of Tenn, Pratt, Rask, Seward, Shields, Sildell, Sumner,
Walker, Weller.
Nava.—Messrs. Allen, Atchison, Bayard, Benjamin, Bredhead, Brown, Butler, Clay, Clayten, Cooper, Evans. Fitzpatrick, Hunter, Johnson, Mallory, Norris, Petti, Schastian, Thompson of Ky., Toombs, Toucey, Wade, Williams.
THE INDIAN APPROPRIATION MILL.

Was taken up.
Mr. Walken, (dem.) of Wis., finished his speech commenced yesterday in favor of the amendment giving half a million of dellars to friendly Creeks for lands taken by the United States.

The bill was postponed, and, after a short executive session, the Senate adjourned.

Washington, May 4, 1854.
UTAH TERRITORY—DISCUSSION ON MORMON POLYGANY, BIC. The House went into Committee on Territorial business and took up the bill to establish the office of Surveyor in Utah.

on motion of Mr. DISMRY, (dem.), of Ohio, the first section was amended to read, "to every white male citizen of the United States, or every white male citizen above twenty one years of age who declared his intention Territory, or who, prior to January 1, 1858, shall remove therein, shall be donated one hundred and sixty acres of land on condition of actual settlement and cultivation for

therein, shall be donated one hundred and sixty acres of land on condition of actual settlement and cultivation for not less than four years."

Mr. Bernmyrk, (dem.) of Utah, moved to strike out the following proviso:—"That the benefits of this act shall not be extended to any person who shall now, or at any time hereafter, be the husband of more than one wife."

Mr. Haver, (dem.) of N.Y., hoped the amendment would prevail. He did not desire, by any legislation, to recognize any such imputation as that.

Mr. Latters, (whig) of Ky., thought it would be well o let the proviso alone. The only objection was, the committee did not apply the restriction to the Surveyor General, who is to receive a salary of three thousand dollars a year. He could not understand why that officer was to be allowed half a dozen wives, while the restriction is to be applied to actual settlers. Why should they be punished? (Laughter.)

Mr. Pavis, (dem.) of R. I., saw no morality in making the distinction in the proviso, as the word white had been inserted in the bill, thus legislating against the colored man. He would as soon that Utah with its polygamy should come into the Union as that a slave State should be admitted. The former was not so great a concentration of evil as the latter, which allows promise ucus concubinage.

Mr. Smin, (dem.) of Va., said it surprised him to hear a gentleman, who was never in a slave State, discoursing a cathody on the character of the institution of slavery. The gentleman spoke as though a common and indiscriminate sexual intercourse exists. He would have the member know the tie of marriage is, in many respects and to a greater exient, as saccedly observed among the negroes of the South as among the people from whom the member comes. He did not hesitate to say that the crime of interconnece is as rare in any Southern State as in the great State of Rhode Island. If the member was prepared to justify a man having as amany wives as he can matutelo, let him go home and justify himself before his constituents.

crime of incentinence is as rare in any Southern State as in the great State of Rhode Island. If the member was prepared to justify a man having as many wives as he can maintain, let him go home and justify himself before his constituents.

Mr. Corn. (dem.) of Ala., desired to propound a question to the delegate from Utah.—bid the gentleman think that this proviso would impose a handship on any considerable number of people residing in the territory? He believed it was a wholesome provision, that no man could have more than one wife at one time.

Mr. ERREMENT replied it would operate on a considerable number of the people of Utah. The more wives a man has the more land he requires to support them. (Eughter.)

Mr. GIERINGS, (abolitionist,) of Ohio, said they should deal out the same measure of justice to all. For weeks and months from the commencement of the discussion on the Nebraska question ill now, not a Southern man had spoken, but who had censured, condemned and repudiated all attempts to interfere with the domestic institutions of any territory. He did not understand this changing of position first to the right, then to the left, at the command of some drill sergeant. He was in favor of the provisio taken as an independent question; but he never would consent for a slave territory to form its institutions as it pleases. Why premit privors to go to Nebraska with hundreds of concession, and the left its people. The

perticular. The good book says, "God made them male and femnie"—not females and male. But to those who do not subscribe to Divine authority he would point to the census of the world, which above there is equally one man for every woman. We must, therefore, condemn bigamy.

Mr. Bener said the bill, as originally submitted to the Committee of Public Lands, did not contain the existing provinc, and it was inserted during his absence. In reply to Mr. Letcher, he explained why the wife restriction was not applied to the Surveyor General. That officer is to render an equivalent for the salary, while the settlers are to have the lands given to them. Polygamy is a local institution in Utah. There was no express law to that effect, but the statutes recognize the existence of it is every way. He held in his hand the volume containing the information. It was proper he should add that incontinence was prohibited in the same code.

Mr. SENSON. (whig) of N. J., was opposed to striking out the proviso, for two important reasons. The ordinance of \$7, which received the sanction of the old Confederation, contains a list of civil and individual rights, smog which are religion, morality and education, the besis of all free institutions, and this very ordinance was afterwards extended over the Territory of Missistippi, with the exception of the slavery prohibition. If the gentleman from Georgia will look at history, he will see that Asia has not been civilized because of bigamy. It looks bad for Congress to increase an institution at war with republican institutions.

Mr. Missex, (dem.) of Va., was awailling the statutes of this cenfederacy should contain the admission that there is an institution here allowing a husband to laver more than one wife. The retention of this provise is an admission of the wakness of Congress to apply a remedy. Have we not further control over proligacy than by withholding large-sees and bounders? Have we no further control over proligacy than by withholding large-sees and bounders? Have we not clearly

Mornous were respectable. Some of them had been his close of the country of the c was to eradicate this evil of bigamy by the roots. (Excessive and long continued laughter.) He regarded it as an excressence on the body politic. (Renewed "ha ha's?") Congress has power to interfere with the whole subject.

Mr. Ready's amendment was adopted Mr. Walbillings, (dem.) of N. Y., said he understood from the reading of the act organizing the territory of Utah, that any act disapproved of by Congress is null and void. Entertaining the opinion that polygamy is hostile to our republican institutions, he should vote directly against the Utah law which sanctions it, and was in favor of striking out the proviso in this bill.

Mr. BENNEWEL, interropbing, said there is no statute on the subject of polygamy. It is an ecclesiastical law. Mr. Walberger of polygamy. It is an ecclesiastical law. Mr. Walberger of the proviso.

Mr. LYON (it.) of N. Y.—The true consideration of this subject should call forth the patriotism of every many prezent. The enormity of paganism needs only to be seen to be hated. When men delude our daughters and dekench our wives, and government stoops so low as to give a bounty to the dammable institution, no decent citizen will go to Utah. These Turks will fill their hacems with the loyely women of New England and from the Solvan, with his three hundred and sixty women, and witness the intanticides. Do you suppose he has got but five children with so many wives. (laughter.) The crime is truly of a degrading description. The bedies of dead istants doar on the waves of the Bosphorus. If you fasten this black spot on the way to the Faciac you will make poterity carse you to the latest period of time. It is for us not to legislate for a day. Hen may die here and crumble into dust, but principles will like long after we are gone. Gentlemen had said these personned and amentary deponds would leave the Territory provided they shall not come under Christian ity, as we understand it. But what did our blesset Faviour say: Did he sanction the ended of Solomon No. A new dispensation came, the old have

Non-Arrival of the Africa

Sanpy Hook, Thursday—10:30 P. M. The steamship Africa, now in her thirteenth day out, has not yet made her appearance. The wind is north

From Boston.

LOYALTY OF NEW BRUNSWICK—ICEBOUND VESSELS—

BAIN STORM AT THE EAST—RAILROAD ANALGAMATION, ETC. Boston, May 4, 1854. St. John (New Brunswick) papers of May 3 are re

crived.

In the New Brunswick Legislature a message had been received from the Lieut. Governor, containing the English declaration of war against Russia, and instructions from the home government to lay an embargo on Russian vessels. A joint address of the two houses to the Queen, on the war, after many loyal speeches, was a seed. Also, an address to the Governor, placing all the resources of the Province under his control in case of

the resources of the Frovince under his control in case of emergency. The Legislature then adjourned.

Letters from Cape North, C. B., state that information had been received of seven or eight vessels being enclosed in the ice, some miles off Aspy bay. Severabot the vessels had been boarded by parties from the shore, and found to be abandoned.

A very severe rain atorm has prevailed here during the last twenty four hours, and the lower portions of the country in the vicinity of Boston were submerged. We hear as yet of no damage of importance.

A land slide occurred on the line of the Worcester railroad, about six miles from the city, this morning; but the damage was promptly repaired, with but little detention.

detention.

The morning and afternoon trains from New York via New Haven both reached this city last night, and communication by this route appears to be permanently respend.

The stockhelders of the Old Colony and Fall River railreads met to-day, and voted to unite the two reads—thus forming a continuous line with New York by the steamers via Pell River. In the Old Colony meeting the converse unanimous; but in the Fall River there was a little opposition.

Interesting from Texas.

RIEZ IN THE TRINITY RIVER—THE PACIFIC BAILROAD—B. J. WALKER'S MOVEMENTS.

NEW ORLEANS, May 2, 1854.

The steemahip Charles Morgan has arrived at this port, with Galveston dates to the 30th ultimo.

A rapid rise had taken place in the Trinity river, owing to heavy rains near its source.

The time for receiving proposals for the Pacific Railread had been extended to the 1st of August.

Robert J. Walker, the President of the New York company, was daily expected in Galveston.

From the South. APDUCTING SLAVES—U. S. PRIGATE MASSACHUSETTS.

RATIMORE, May 4, 1854.

A man named Sidney Bailey had been arrested at Miledgeville, Georgia, on a charge of abducting ten slaves from South Carolina.

The U. S. steam frigate Massachusetts was put into commission at Norfolk yesterday, and started on a trial time.

Connecticut Legislature—Election of Stats
Officers.

NRW HAVEN, May 4, 1854.

The Connecticut Legislature, in general convention, this forenoon, proceeded to the election of Governor and other state officers. The whig candidates were all chosen, as follows—Governor, Henry Dutton; Lieut. Governor, A. H. Holley; Secretary, O. H. Perry: Treasurer, D. W. Camp; Comptreller, John Dunham. The whole vote for Governor was 263, of which Dutton had 140, or 41 majority. The other officers were chosen by a similar vote. There is a large crowd in the streets, but a rain storm appears about to commence, and will interfere with the procession.

Procession.

Railroad Collision.

Railroad Collision.

Pullaburnia, May 4, 1854.

A collision took place on the Columbia Railroad yesterday, near Paoli, between two freight trains, one being stationary on the track to allow the express train to pass. Four men were injured, two of them very seriously. The locomotive and eight cars were badly damaged.

Vetoes by Governor Bigler.

Hannesuna, May 3, 1854.

Governor Bigler has vetoed four bank bills to-day.

Markets.

New ORLEANS, May 2—Noon.

In our cotton market prices have been stiffer, though not quotably higher since the receipt of the Pacific's news. The sales this morning were 3,500 bales. New pork sells at \$13 25. A moderate business doing in flour, at unchanged rates. Corn is firm, at 58 ½c. a 6/c.

New ORLEANS, May 2—P. M.

The sales of cotton to-day were 4,500 bales. Middling is quoted at 8c a 8 ½c. The stock on hand is now 311,000 bales, and the decrease in the receipts at all the Southern ports is 408,000 bales. Flour has advanced a triffs to-day. Corn is firm at 68c. a 65c. Freights have advanced, and cotton to Liverpool is quoted at ¼d.

Our cotton market was d. It to-day, with sales of 4,000 bales; midding is quoted at 5c. Flour has advanced 28c. Ecles of Chio at \$7 11.14. New York sight exc. ange is a

happy, agonizing land of the Astes, and yet men are to be found among her unnatural children who appear determined to draw the very last drop of the blood as faintive circulating already through her palpitating heart. Many of the intelligent and truly patriotic of her sons begin seriously to apprehend that her race as a nation is nearly run, and may well exclaim:—

Alse' that oppresseds and tyranny stand.

Like mercilera vultures to prey our that land.

The law prohibiting the exportation of all breeding stock has also been published, and its owners are required, under heavy penalties, not to sell the same to any one for the purpose of being taken out of the country. This "supreme decree" has caused many of the stock raisers in the adjoining Mexican territory to remove to this side of the river with such of their move alth preprity as they could bring out of the country, and I learn that others will shortly follow, so soon as they can do so with any degree of safety te themsives. The result is self-evident—the weakening of the departments, as they are now called, of the Mexican frontier, and the consequent strengthening of this section of the Lone Star State.

The last mail recrived here from New Orleans, brings nothing definite about the Cadosien treaty, and such of our good friends on the opposite side of the river, as have never belonged to his secree Highness's school of politics, most devonity hope that months may clapse before the American Senate will ratify it. The objectionable feature in the treaty, as they are is that which gives Santa Anna so many millions per month, which is equivalent to encouraging tyrants in their open attacks on democracy and rational liberty; that the present American chief magistrate, who vauntingly spoke of the Monroe dectrines in fact encourances its violation, by giving an epen enemy of liberty the means where with to experience the fact before an unfeeling and unwarrantable injury done to the for the sake of examoling the already overgrown territory of the model republic,

support his birelings, whose main occapation is to be mathing ever the country, corrupting the great mass of its population.

On the lith General Well, the Governor and commanding general of the adjoining Mexican State or Department of Touasility as, left Matamoras for Camargo, to establish his hendquariera there, and to make that place a pert of entry. General Cruz, with some one hundred men, is left in command at Matamoras, and owing to his well-known moderation, our neighbors on the opposite side of the river will feel somewhat more at their case. Well-known moderation, our neighbors on the opposite side of the river will feel somewhat more at their case. Well-known moderation, our neighbors on the opposite side of the river will feel somewhat more at their case. Well-known moderation, our neighbors on the opposite side of the river will feel somewhat more in case of Santa Anna's overthrow. As the diclator's fides Ackales, he would of course share his fate.

Ceneral Woil is at Camargo, and it is said he will receive Santa Arna's portfolio of war; in which case his place in Tamaulipas, will be supplied by General Parrodi, who is the Prefector what is called the North of Tamaulipas, and the military commander of the line of the Brave within that Department, continues his headquarters at Matamoras. He is a man whose personal and efficial prudence has rendered him much more popular than any of his predecessors who have heretofore held the same station on that frontier.

Excempation of good crops, feel indifferent as to the effect the Eastern war may have on grain and other produce.

Agreps of railroad stock: A preliminary meeting of the commissioners, convened on the lith instant, a legal majority being present, determined that the books for subscription to the stock of the same be opened in this city on the 12th of the onsuing month, to remain

Aprenes of railroad stock: A preliminary meeting of the commissioners, convend on the 15th instant, a legal majority being present, determined that the books for subscription to the atoek of the same be opened in this city on the 15th of the ensuing month, to remain open for twenty days, unless \$400,000 of the stock be taken in less time, as this amount is deemed amply sufficient to complete twenty-five miles of the road, hogin-ning at Point Irabel and ending at or near this place, including depots, and stocking the same. The ground over which the road will pass us of the most favorable character. It was further resolved that upon the subscription \$5 upon each and every share be paid, the remainder to be called in as it may be required for the completion of the road. I also understand that it is the intenten of the directory to have the depots five proof, and calculated to answer as custom house stores, at each end of this section of the road. There is no doubt that this must become an immediate and most profitable investment for captiblists, and in the opinion of persons of experience, they believe it will pay a very large dividend, independent of the denation of sixten sections of land made by the State for each and every mile of the road completed. I am assured that the road will be inished in less than two years, as there is a party here with ample means prepared to contract for the completion of the same in less time.

The mails from New Orleans are so irregular that many of our citirens believe the Postmaster General is ignorant of the fact that there is in the United States a city named Brownsulle, and the "sovereigns" on the line would be grateful to you if for curiosity's sake you would ask the department if its agents know of any auch place.

Rio BRAVO.

Jersey City Intelligence.

Accident on the Rahradd—On Wednesday, a team of herses was run over at the railroad crossing in Newark avenue, Jersey City, by the locomotive of a train. The horses were frightened and ran into the way of the train. The driver narrowly escaped. The horses were injured so hadly that it was necessary to shoot them. They belonged to Mr. Collins, a contractor on the Bergen Hill reservoir.

Annual Ebsion of the Particular Synon.—The Particular Synod of New York held its annual session on Tuesday, in the Reformed Dutch Church in Wayne street, Jersey City, It organised by the selection of Rev. W. W. Halloway as President, and Rev. I. M. Perris and Rev. J. W. Schenelt, clerks. Rev. W. J. R. Taylor, of Jersey City, preached the opening sermon. Rev. Dr. Adamson, from the Cape of Good Hope, was present, and was introduced to the Synod. Rev. Iv. Melarin was present as a delegate from Albany. A plan was adopted for the formation of another Synod, to be called the Synod of New Erunswick. This is made necessary by the increase of churches in New Jersey, and the plan will be presented to the Goneral Synod. The reports of the churches were gratifying.

Eev. Iv. Scott, of Newark, addressed the Synod in behalf of the Trustees of Rutgers' College, urging the importance of aiding in the further endowment of that institution. A resolution commending that college to the generous support of the friends of Meeral education, was adopted. Some further business was transacted, and the synod adjourned to meet at Tarrytown, New York, next year.

Financial.—The report of the City Treasurer for April shows a balance of \$331739 in the treasury at the close

Synod adjourned to meet at Tarrytown, New York, next year.

Financial.—The report of the City Treasurer for April shows a balance of \$317.39 in the treasury at the close of the month—all of which was subject to drafts for improvement certificates, &c.

The Course.—The May term of Hudson county Circuit Court and Court of Oyer and Terminer, Judge Haines presiding, commenced its ession at the Court House on Tussiday, at 16 o'clock A.M. Jontices Hill, Griffith, Browning and Themas are also upon the bench. The Grand Jury, having been appropriately charged by the Judge, retired to perform their duties, and the civil calcadar was taken up. The crimical calendar for this term is a heavy one, on account of the unusual length of time between terms, srising from the new arrangements for holding the courts.

MINICOANT MERING.—The regular monthly meeting of the Jersey City Missionary Society was held in the Wayne street Reformed Putch Church, on Monday evening, Rev. A. W. McClore delivered an interesting address, and ether cleraymen participated in the proceedings of the meeting.

cher cleraymen participated in the proceedings of the meeting.

Corners Council. Committees—The President of the Feerl of Aldermen on Tuesday evening announced the following as the committees of the Board of Aldermen for the ensuing year:—Finance—Thompsen, James, Ellil. Tyrreil. Schools—Greene, James, Blater. Fire and Water—Edge, Thompson, Low. Streeds—Hill, Tyrreil. Schools—Greene, James, Blater. Fire and Water—Edge, Thompson, Low. Streeds—Hill, Tavenport, Alma—Slater, Edge, Whitlock. Police and Licenses—Gardner, Slater, Davenport, Assessments—Davenport, Thompson, Grevaland, Public Grounds and Buildings—Rappleyes, Greene, White, Lamp—Tyrell, Gardner, Rappleyes, Greene, White, Lamp—Tyrell, Gardner, Rappleyes. Tuesdad, Tyrrell, Keeney, Ferrice and Wharres—Econy, Greene, Hill. Keeney, Ferrice and Wharres—Econy, Greene, Hill. Keeney, Ferrice and Wharres—House, Greene, Hill. Keeney, Ferrice and Ferrice, Offices, and Elections—Low, Caracas, White, Keeney, Rappleyes. Public Health—Whitek, Fidge, Low. Scharles, Offices, and Elections—Low, Caracas, Whitekey, Low.

POSTSCRIPT.

SIX O'CLOC'E, A. M.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

Three Days Later from Europe. The steamship Africa, with three days later news from Europe, is now coming up. Her news will be issued at an early hour.

ARBIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP EMPIRE CITY.
The United States mail steamship Empire City, John McGowan, communder, left New Orleans April 20th for New York, via Havana, off which port she arrived on the New York, we have that on which port she arrived on the night of the 23th ult. Having landed her mails and passesgers, and taken a supply of coal, she sailed for New York at 1 P. M. of the 29th, and arrived here last night. The E. C. brings 104 passengers, a heavy cargo, and nearly \$90,000 in specie, for this port. She has experienced heavy head winds and sea during the greater such

of the veyage.

In Havana there was little of interest occurring; the

The Storm in St. Louis.

[From the St. Louis Pemocrat, April 28.]

We had not the time nor the opportunity to give, only yesterday, a full account of the damages done by the storm of Wednesday. The injuries are much more extensive than was at first supposed. While it was raging the thermometer indicated eighty degrees Farenheit, and the barometer twenty eight and seven tenth inches. The rain, hall, and wind sweet over the city with greater vicelence than known here before for many years. Great damage has been done, it is reported, along the line of the Pacific railroad. In the country the storm carried ruin to many fields. In the clity, many houses were injured. In the item of breakage of glass, very few buildings escaped with whole windows. Every window facing the south or east, and unprotected by shutters, sacrifixed two or three panes of glass to the fary of the atorm king. Some of the hotels are said to have had a particularly lively time of it—one, for instance, lost some two banded and fifty to three hundred panes of glass. The hair slones were extraordinarily large. One of them, picked up at Allenton, about half an hour after it had fallon, measured more than seven inches in circumferences.

The following are some of the losses sustained in the city:—

The north end of a three story brick building just fin-

The following are some of the coace such as city:—
The north end of a three story brick building just finished, on Carondelet avenue, near Fapin, Bro. & Co.'s barrel factory. The building was being thrown up by Mr. Pueff for a hotel. The failing wall struck Mr. Pueff et aloiel. The failing wall struck Mr. Pueff it celidence, adjoining the new building, and shattered it completely. A carpenter, name unknown, who was stepping in the house, had his leg broken. None of Mr. P.'s family, so far as we have been able to l'arm, were injured. Famage to the buildings estimated at about \$1.000.

its roofs, which caused the wans to take readily.

The whole St. George, in the lower part of the city, is said to be under water since the storm. All the collars, of course, are filled, and the water has invaded the first stories of a majority of the buildings. At one place on Careneclet avenue, the citizens tore up the sidowalk as as to let the water escape. It had accumulated on the west side into a large pond, and when allowed an issue ran into a tremendous torrent. There are no sewers of consecutive that wichnity.

Carchedet avenue, the citizens tore up the sidowalk as as to let the water escape. It had accumulated on the west side into a large pond, and when allowed an issue ran into a tremendous torrent. There are no sewers of comequence in that vicinity.

The chimney on the barrel factory hard by was blown down—no other damage.

A chimney on Mr. George Partridge's residence, on Olive, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, was blown down.

The roof on the back building of Mr. Thomas Campbell's residence, corner of Sixteenth and Pine streets, was razeed, and the building isself considerably injured. The large gas tank (as yet unfinished,) at the western terminus of Clark avenue, was deluged with water, and the walls so badly injured that overtain portions will require taking down and rebuilding.

The beautiful stained glass in the Church of the Messiah, corner of Ninth and Olive streets, was badly damaged by the Itall.

The front of Mr. Thayer's boot and shoe-store on Broadway, near Green street, fell out, blocking up the sidewalk with brick and mortar.

A two story brick house corner of Fourteenth and North Market streets, recently exceted for a store house by a German resident of the Sixth ward, was blown down and completely rained. Building valued at about \$1,800; total loss.

Another similar building, also just finished, situated at the corner of North Market and Fifteenth streets, was likewise levelled to the ground. The owner, who lives lower in the city, was in it at the time and was caught by the falling timbers, one of which struck him on the back, inflicting a very serious wound. He was completely baried in the ruins, and it was only after the storm had partially dispelled, that the neighbors, after a great number of which we have a sum of the storm and completely and the serious below to the ground; a great number of which we have a sum of the form of great way, the hole assuming the form of a large shallow tunnel. Through this funnel and into the rooms below the water poured without intermission for thre

The Murderous Indian Outrage in Texas.

An extra from the office of the San Antonio (Texas)

Latger, dated A vil 17, gives intelligence that a party of

Indians, supposed to be Camanches, had made their appearance in the vieinity of Mr. Gallaber's rancho, on the
san Geronime, twenty-three miles from San Antonio,
and had killed and driven off a number of sheep, and
that a man and woman, (the shepherd and his wife,)
were missing, probably carried off by the Indians. The
furniture, &c. in the tent in which the shepherd lived
were scattered about the premises. From that place they
teed their routio in the direction of San Antonio, Subsequently, Mrs. Forrester arrived in San Antonio, Subsequently, Mrs. Forrester arrived in San Antonio, and related the following particulars of this terribis outrage:

Her hurband, James Forrester, had resided for some
months past on a small rancho, eighteen miles from tows,
a short distance off the Fredericksburg road. On the
16th, as her husband was preparing to visit San Antonio,
a German neighbor who lived about a mile off, rode upand engaged in conversation with Forrester, and during
which time a cow came running up with her sides pieroad
with several arrows. Upon seeing this, the German remarked that there must be Indians about, and that has
would ride over home and pack up a few things he had
and then return, as he was alone, and that two men
would be better able to meet the Indians if they came,
than one. He accordingly started off, and had been gone
to refitten minutes when three Indians, well armed
with rifles, bows and arrows, knives and spears, made
their appearance a short distance from the house and
commenced calling.

Forrester went to the door and asked them what they
wanted. He did not understand their answer, and told
them togo away; that he did not want them about his
house.